

mitted by specialists for formal acceptance by the managers and for adoption in their respective cities. Whereby, we may hope democracy may be led into marriage with science!

Now, let's see—Oh, yes—this was to be a book review of this bound volume of convention papers! But I have already indicated that such a volume is one that nobody would think of really reading! And I must stay true to my thesis!

RICHARD S. CHILDS.

✱

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND POLITICS. By Harold D. Lasswell. The University of Chicago Press, 1930. iv, 267 pp., appendices and index, 18 pp. \$3.00.

The theme is that politics cannot become political science unless politically important persons can be analyzed by the free-fantasy method (as well as the logical), and typologies established. Freud replaces Bryce so that men may be studied as trees are, whether growing or decaying. "We want to discover what developmental experiences are significant for the political traits and interests of the mature" (p. 8). . . . "our faith in logic is misplaced" (p. 31). "The mind is a fit instrument of reality testing when both blades are sharpened—those of logic and free-fantasy" (p. 37).

The author's ambitious and somewhat confused project is sketched in chapter one. Chapter two gives "the psychopathological standpoint in its historical setting," through three pages of theory and ten pages of Freud. Despite the criticisms of Adler, Jung and others, Freud is followed throughout the book with an implicit and naïve enthusiasm. Chapter three completes the Freudian set-up. In the fourth and fifth, we "review the current criteria of political types" "on a three-fold basis: by specifying a nuclear relation, a co-relation and a developmental relation" (pp. 14, 49).

We then investigate "somewhat homogeneous groups of politicians" to bring out "significant differences in their developmental history" (p. 77). Political agitators are examined in six cases (Chapters 6 and 7, 49 pp.) reaching the broad conclusion, "the agitator values mass responses" (p. 124) with which we began (p. 78). This truism is Freudianized through pp. 124-6.

Political administrators (Ch. 8, 26 pp., 4 cases) are found to differ from agitators "by the displacement of their effects upon less remote and abstract objects" (p. 151). In certain instances

"the differences in specific development are principally due to the cultural patterns available for identification at critical phases of growth" (p. 152). The language may be new; the thought is as old as Aristotle.

We then consider "Political Convictions" (non-juristic, of course), and by means of the nine cases and twenty pages of Chapter 9, find "that the significance of political opinions is not to be grasped apart from the private motives which they symbolize" (p. 172). Therefore, we proceed to "discuss the bearing of personality studies on general political theory and (to) criticize existing methods of study" (p. 14). This gives four chapters (10-13): The Politics of Prevention, The Prolonged Interview and Its Objectification, The Personality System and Its Substitutive Reactions, and The State as a Manifold of Events. These fix one's impressions that the camel (Freud) is thereby in complete possession of the tent (Politics). In these 96 pages a host of selected authorities and generalizations, mostly with odd and far-flung names, crowd out the cases, and we conclude: "When the state is seen as a manifold of events the conditions of whose occurrence are to be understood, the theoretical foundation is laid for both the intensive and the distributive inquiries upon which the politics of prevention can be built" (p. 267). Many historians have previously borne witness to that.

This book has much for those who relish a technological psychiatrization of "the low down." The space allotted to intercourse, masturbation, and sodomy will not repel disciples of Freud. The author, obviously, is not bent on evidencing certain of A. Flexner's criticisms; and, on Montessorian principles, such energetic activity must be respected. But the reviewer was left wondering, first, how the method can be applied to any save the lower ranges of personnel work; and second, what advance we have here over biographical material of the sort afforded by Naunton, Clarendon, Wraxall, Greenville, etc. This emphasis on "facts not pretty" (p. 14) may yet, despite tangled style and defeatist composition, help neutralize somewhat such deceptive forces as modern officialism and journalism (among others). In the present drift-era of our politics many more such dream-books will be produced.

W. L. WHITTLESEY.

Princeton University.